

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but Influenced by NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 6, 1769.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

THE

Farmer's and Monitor's
LETTERS.

IN ONE VOLUME.

They will be printed on a new TYPE, and good PAPER.

The Price to Subscribers will be Two SHILLINGS and Six-PENCE, to be paid on the Delivery of them, which shall be as soon as they can possibly be finished.

It is hoped due Encouragement will be given to this Work, that the just and generous Principles of Liberty, which these LETTERS contain, may be universally infused into the Peoples Minds; and thereby ourselves and our posterity secured in the Possession of those invaluable Rights which NATURE, REASON, and the CONSTITUTION of our COUNTRY, have given us.

Such GENTLEMEN as incline to subscribe, are desired to transmit their Names immediately to WILLIAM RIND.

To the PUBLIC.

IT may perhaps seem strange to slight consideration, that these LETTERS which have already passed through America, should now a second time be produced before the Public in their present form. But a little further reflection will shew the UTILITY of this WORK. The sacred cause of liberty is of too great consequence, and the necessity of freedom for the security of human happiness too obvious, not to render every precaution wise, that tends to prevent the introduction of slavery. Notwithstanding therefore, these letters have been already published, yet here, they have been seen only in the Gazettes, which, from the incertainty of their dispersion, and the length of time passing between the reception of newspapers in the country, may probably have prevented much of the benefit to be derived from a collective, uninterrupted view of the manly reasoning, the timely information, and the true constitutional principles of liberty which these letters every where abound. Whoever considers again that the nature of men in authority is inclined rather to commit two errors than to retract one, will not be surprised to see the Stamp-Act followed by a Bill of Rights, declaring the power of Parliament to bind us in all cases whatsoever; and this act followed again by another, imposing a duty on paper, paint, glass, &c. imported into these colonies. But however unbounded may be the wish of power to extend itself, however unwilling it may be to acknowledge mistakes, 'tis surely the duty of every wise and worthy American, who at once wishes the prosperity of the Mother country and the colonies, to point out all invasions of the public liberty, and to shew the proper methods of obtaining redress. This has been done by the Authors of the following LETTERS with a force and spirit becoming freemen, English freemen, contending for our just and legal possession of property and freedom. A possession that has its foundation on the clearest principles of the law of nature, the most evident declarations of the English constitution, the plainest contract made between the Crown and our forefathers, and all these sealed and sanctified by the usage of near two hundred years. American rights thus resting on the best and strongest ground, it behoves all her inhabitants with united heads, hearts, and hands, to guard the sacred deposit committed by their fathers to their care, as well to bless posterity as to secure the happiness of the present generation. In vain 'tis for some few (and very few I hope they are) who, governed either by base principles of fear, or led by vile hopes of gain, the reward of prostituted virtue, to say, "your rights are indeed invaded, but Great-Britain is too strong. What can we do against superior strength?" Let these evil designing men remember what the highest authority has told us, "that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." And if inspiration needed to receive assistance from genius, Shakespeare says, "thrice is He armed that has his quarrel just, and he but naked, tho' lock'd up in steel, whose conscience, with injustice, is oppress'd." History also informs us, that Xerxes with his armed millions could not accomplish his purpose of reducing to slavery the much weaker but free States of Greece. Three hundred brave men at Thermophylæ, contending for liberty, destroyed

twenty thousand who attempted its ruin. In later times we see the States of Holland free, and the generous Corsicans likely to be so, although the far greater powers of Spain, Germany, and France, have at different periods combined to enslave these noble nations.

The truth is, that the great Author of nature has created nothing in vain, and having with the life of man joined liberty, the virtuous enjoyment and free possession of property honestly gained, has undoubtedly furnished all nations with the means of defending their natural rights, if they have but wisdom and fortitude to make the proper use of such means. In this instance we find ourselves three thousand miles removed from Great-Britain, we possess a country abounding with woods in all parts, and in many with mountains of difficult and dangerous access. The ease with which the staple colonies could put an entire stop to the exportation of their commodities, and the peaceable but vital injury that this would convey to those who might insist on oppressing them, are truths so plain as to require no further animadversion. *Verbum sapienti sat est.* The nature of the climate, the soil, and its various produce, point out the ease and extent with which manufactures may be conducted here. These things are mentioned as a proof of what is above asserted, that the bountiful Author of nature has furnished his creatures with the means of securing their proper rights, and that the event depends much upon their own wise and brave determinations. A benevolent mind indeed, cannot but lament that either ambition, avarice, or ill-placed resentment, should ever be so exercised as to force men into the investigation of those methods by which they may be secured from the operation of these bad passions. For certain it is, that there is nothing more becoming to human nature than well ordered government, or more valuable than liberty: How ignominious then must his conduct be who turns the first into confusion, and the latter into slavery? But whatever may be the opinion, or the design of a rapacious ill-advised Minister, the Americans have in their view this happy prospect; that the people of Great-Britain are generous and brave, they know the value of liberty, because they have purchased that knowledge with much of their blood; and therefore they cannot but esteem us their children for venerating the good old cause which they themselves have contended for in many a well-fought field. It is really wonderful that this unhappy dispute between Great-Britain and her colonies should ever have existed, when a moment's retrospection shews the Mother country for near two centuries exercising legislative authority here without complaint, while she abstained from that single destructive claim of taking our money from us without the consent of our representatives. The exercise of which claim, would indeed reduce America to a state of slavery more deplorable and more ignominious than has ever yet been known in the world. But to what purpose this should be desired is still more amazing, when Britain from her exclusive trade to these colonies, and from the manner in which she tied up our manufacturing hands, not only received the entire produce of the lands and labour of these countries, but has besides involved the people here in a heavy debt, which agriculture, without arts, and a trade so confined, will probably never pay. Mr. Grenville it seems had the honour of devising this new system of American policy.

Till one shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and the law of nature from the earth,
Hunting
With war and hostile snare such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous.
O execrable son so to aspire
Above his brethren, to himself assuming
Authority usurp'd, from God not given:
He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation; but man over men
He made not lord; such title to himself
Reserving, human left from human free.
Justly thou abhorrest
That son, who on the quiet state of men
Such trouble brought.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, B. XII. L. 24. et seq.

MARYLAND, February 13, 1769.

Mr. RIND,

As, from my situation in this province, I have more frequent opportunities to Williamsburg than I have to Annapolis, I must beg the favour of you to give the inclosed paper a place in your Gazette. From my first residing in

Virginia, I cannot avoid entertaining that respect for the Gentlemen, which makes me uneasy when I hear any shameful whisper against their conduct. I hope I have dress'd it in a manner not disagreeable to any one.

Your most humble servant,

E. B.

WHILST the true physicians on the other side of the Atlantic, are cating about to retrieve a dignity, perhaps too much sacrificed, by the erroneous principles upon which they conducted their measures against America, after a long war proportionally supported, and animated into success; it seems not improper to drop a hint or two, to a conclave shortly expected to meet on this side the water, where perhaps a very important point may in some kind be agitated; and I cannot but think the patriotic breast, must stand in as little need of an apology for such an endeavour, as the honest pilot does, who, on board any vessel navigating in dangerous waters, shall admonish the mariners of the rocks and shelves that lie in their way. Therefore, whoever the person is that writes this letter, as he cannot have any thing to accuse himself with, he must have little to dread from the goodness of his intention; provided the printer shall not most arrogantly think that the subject of liberty has been sufficiently handled already; although even at this time the very substance is under a most severe persecution.

Virginia, without ostentation, may be said to have first stepped forth to assert and explain to North-America, the rights they have to the enjoyment of the liberties of the British constitution, as they are undeniably exercised at home: From a consciousness of this fact, the other colonies are now looking upon them, from whom they have received the lead of freedom; and are waiting (as it were) either to persist in the glorious assertion, or yield to the enslaving their posterity, just as she shall show herself disposed or not, to continue in her first most laudable resolutions.

Therefore, dear countrymen (for every American is such) as none of you can wait to be informed, that notwithstanding the great severities extended against a sister colony, Virginia is principally within the ministerial view, and of course that all endeavours will be made use of, if possible, to silence your great sensibility as to the dangers that must attend a tame submission to such a slavery: I say then it can hardly be necessary (for one abroad) to recommend to your avowed penetration, a cautious as well as decent regard, to even the most affectionate loan of politeness amongst you, embellished with every natural ability, and dressed off with all the powers of a pleasing fascination. I should not therefore have attempted this, or any other memento of your most conspicuous conduct to the latest posterity, by recommending a steady uniformity in that cause, in which nature, by its first principle, self-preservation, has engaged you, did I not frequently hear (as if espoused by you) this pusillanimous, if not indolent argument, handed about, "that harmony and decency should incline you as subjects, to pass over in silence, every declaration against your claim of right, when the very tendering of it, must appear to you to be a matter of form, and real duty." But as experience has taught us, that the tongue, however unruly in its loquacity, may, and has been, as destructive (if not more) to all future enjoyments by its ill timed silence, I will beg leave to call to your remembrance, that even in the present winter (with us) the most serene day and fascinating sunshine, has, by a severity in change, obliged many a person, incautious of his great coat, to return shivering home, if not fatally to lament his most mistaken delusion. Can it be then vulgar, to hold out to you, that *fronti nulla fides*, which experience has confirmed through all ages, as a maxim most worthy of every human consideration! You have, we own, repeatedly asserted your claim, and avowedly supported it by the immutable principles of rectitude: But have not declarations, and even actions, as repeatedly made and executed, contradicted that right? Whilst good policy, truly deducible from every present circumstance, has still preserved in you a decent timidity, that posterity at least may never be enslaved by your concessions. With what view then can you now look upon any reiterated declaration against that right, ever so formally or dutifully tendered, but as a design (if it is not as decently replied to) to deduce an actual concession from such a silence? Some persons perhaps upon this occasion, may most melodiously ask you, what good effect, as to your rights, can such a constancy in asserting them produce, when the mighty in power are determined to enforce your concession? But, dear countrymen, whilst the music is playing, reduce the public cause to the instances of private life truly familiar to us all; and ask yourselves whether any one will be less a slave, by giving up to the most potent intrusion upon his freedom, because he is not able to resist the intruder, with any evident certainty of success, than he will and must be, if he obliges him to take it from him? Depend upon it, those to whom you yield the *volenti* (the willing mind) will subjoin the *non sit injuria*; and without trouble to themselves, deprecate you with your own consent. The subject is too tender: To be more explicit would perhaps induce the censure of impertinently fluting suspicions, which every Gentleman should detect, in any matter not so immediately connected with the happiness of life. Let me then beg to conclude that he alone is a fit tool for any degree of slavery, who can be so dead to all the feelings of LIBERTY, as to be silent whenever it is in agitation.

E. B.

LONDON, January 7.

IT is sad, that a young Gentleman from Yorkshir, who lately came to the possession of one thousand pounds a year, was lately inveigled into a company of notorious gamblers, who infest the west end of the town, and appear in the most elegant manner, and that they found means, a few nights

ago, to strip him, not only of two thousand pounds, which he had about him in bank bills, but also took from him his watch and diamond ring, and obliged him to give them a bond for a considerable sum of money, which they pretended to have fairly won of him.

Jan. 13. The Molly, Denny, from Virginia, was run down by the Magna Charta, Dodge, in Madeira Road, and entirely lost.

A letter from Leghorn, of Dec. 16, says, "According to our last advices from Corica the two English Noblemen, (mentioned lately) in the course of their conversation with General Paoli assured him, that two frigates of their nation would shortly arrive at that Island, laden with artillery and ammunition.

A letter from Wolverhampton says, "I herewith send you a short account of the canal now making from the Trent to the Severn, which is the best I can possibly get at present, viz. There are 31 locks nearly finished, whose fall is about 200 feet; 36 bridges of different sorts finished; 23 miles now cut; seven aqueducts finished, one of which is a large one to carry the canal over Stour; two subterraneous passages finished, one 23 yards and the other 68 in length; the Birmingham and Stourbridge canals will join this. There are above 500 men employed, above 12 miles are already navigable, and it will certainly be complete to join the navigation from the Trent to the Mersey in two years. I cannot be so exact in my account of the Trent navigation, but shall give you what I believe to be true; there are 23 miles cut, 14 locks finished, 26 road-bridges finished, and six boats navigating; about 450 yards of the subterraneous passage under Hair-Castle-Hill finished. It goes on well, and will be finished, it is thought, in less than five years, 500 men being employed. There is no machine made use of to raise or lower vessels otherwise than by locks.

By various accounts from different parts of the West of England, we are informed, that notwithstanding the price of provisions is now so reasonable, many thousands of the poor manufacturers in the clothing business are now starving for want of work, owing to the great stagnation which now prevails in that staple branch of our clothing trade.

Tuesday night died, raving mad, at her lodgings in Rag Fair, one Jenny McGrath, a dealer in old cloaths, who got a 50l. prize in the last lottery, and since she has received the money had been drunk ever since.

A young couple went to a church in Wiltshire on Monday last to be married; but the Parson not coming till an hour after the appointed time, the young lady changed her mind, and would not be married; on which the lover, who is an Attorney, has brought his action against the Parson, for the loss of his wife and fortune.

Some shallow politicians have thought it strange that England has not taken the part of the Corsicans in their present dilemma; but the reason appears obvious; it would seem unnatural to draw the sword in defence of a foreign state, at a time when the rod of correction is holding over the heads of our American brethren.

Last week all that part of his Grace the Duke of Bedford's estate, called the Bedford Level, was all laid under water, owing to the great bank, well known by the name of the Hundred-foot-bank, being broke down by the great floods which succeeded the late heavy rains; by which the inhabitants were terribly distressed, and still continue so to be.

A female performer on the violin is shortly expected from Venice, whose vast execution on that instrument, is uncommon to the sex, will, it is thought, astonish every body.

A Gentleman lately come from Bideford in Devonshire says, that about a fortnight ago he was at Appledore, where he saw a person (who was concerned in burning and sinking the ship Nightingale, for which Capt. Lancey was hanged at Execution-Dock) walking about publicly: That he asked the inhabitants why they did not take him up, and was answered, that he often came there from Ireland; that they had applied to the powers above, but could get no answer nor authority to seize him.

We hear from Maidstone, that on Wednesday last a duel was fought between two eminent Gentlemen of that place. The affront was given at the Billiard-table, from whence one of the Gentlemen retired, and immediately sent a challenge to the other, which being accepted, they met near the seat of Lord Romney, where having fired their pistols, the violence of their resentment abated, and they parted without giving any farther proof of their abilities.

Extract of a letter from Angouleme, Jan. 1.

"A British West-Indian falling accidentally into company with a Scotch officer, the conversation turned upon the late English administration, in which the former spoke indifferently of the public character of Lord B——. The Scotch Captain, the next morning, came to his lodgings, and after telling him of the injury he had done his friend and countryman, challenged him, and appointed a place of meeting; but as neither of the parties understood French well, they mistook mutually the place appointed. The West-Indian went according to appointment; however, the Scots officer came to his lodgings next morning, and demanded the reason of his not having seen him according to promise. The other, conscious of his having been there, was much enraged at this behaviour of his antagonist, and immediately before several witnesses, called the Captain a coward, poltron, and scoundrel. The officer said nothing at that time, but in the evening attacked the above-mentioned Gentleman in the street. Both were wounded, but the officer in the fray broke his own sword, upon which the other prudently and humanely retired.

"The officer has told this story much to the dishonour of his adversary; although the writer of this narrative was not only spectator of the encounter, but also well acquainted with the whole affair; and is always ready to attest, upon his honour, that the West-Indian behaved every way becoming an English subject, and like a man of honour and resolution."

There is now living at Rouen in France, a Gentleman of the name of Denize, about 63 years of age, who has had children, grand children, and great grand children, to the number of 101, of which 68 are living, and 5 or 6 of his daughters and grand daughters are at this time actually with child.

It having been remarked that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester did not visit the public diversions as often as formerly, it is with pleasure we receive the information, from a Gentleman of the nicest veracity, that it is owing to his Royal Highness being almost incessantly engaged in the study of the military sciences; and that it is thought his Royal Highness has as fine a genius for, and has made as great a progress in the theoretical knowledge of, the art of war, as any Prince or General in Europe. From which Great-Britain may expect to derive the highest advantages in case of any future war.

There is an agent in town, we hear, purchasing a number of the finest best made black boys, in order to be sent to Petersburg, as attendants on her Russian Majesty.

We are assured that it is a truth, not a little remarkable, that Mr. Ponton, who, and relations, had the last 20,000l. prize, wrote to this effect, in a letter to a relation in the

country, the very night before the above was drawn: Two of our three tickets are come up blanks, but the other waits for the 20,000l.

James Hopkins, the Headborough, in Shoteditch, who died last Tuesday of the wounds he received the 8th of December at Brentford, from the assassins hired for that day, has left a widow and two children. It is scarce possible to describe the infinite misery this poor wretch underwent for 27 days, from three wounds given on his head by deadly weapons employed on that occasion.—We suspend saying more on this subject at present, as the jury was to sit last night, for the second time, on the body.

Jan. 19. Yesterday their Graces the Dutchesses of Beaufort and Buccleugh made a grand appearance at Court, and their drefs was English manufacture.

Her Grace the Dutchess of Ancaster made a most brilliant appearance at Court with diamonds; and her Grace's drefs was of the manufacture of this country.

The last letters from Altena, are filled with accounts of the great rejoicing made there on the 4th instant, occasioned by his Danish Majesty's arrival in his own dominions. The children of the Orphan Hospital, and other charities, were ranged in two lines, with wax tapers in their hands, during the time his Majesty passed to the palace. All the houses were illuminated, and a grand emblematical fire-work, inscribed *Optimo Regi*, was played off, which was followed by a grand masquerade ball, and every possible demonstration of joy was shewn by the inhabitants.

The French mode of having a husband and a gallant, come into taste about —, where an old dotard, married, to a young girl, permits her gallant even to live in his house.

His Danish Majesty was received at Altena, with all those distinctions his double character of the Prince and the Friend of Mankind, so justly entitles him to.

A Gentleman just arrived from the West-Indies has, it is said, undertaken to raise a plantation of tobacco on his own estate, in the same perfection as on the Virginia continent.

A tradesman in the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, had on Thursday night last no less than three unburied children in his house, who died within a few hours of each other, of a fever and sore throat.

Letters from Corfica say, that General Paoli having wrote to a zealous friend in England, on the subject of the subscription let on foot there, for supporting him against France, expresses himself in the following terms: "The subsidies mutually given by Sovereigns are, for the most part, dictated by interest; but those which I have received from you, are the subsidies of humanity."

There is now in a Gentleman's garden, near Whitchurch, in Shropshire, an American aloe in full bloom, which has one hundred and sixty-one branches upon it; it has been fifty-two years in the garden, and measures fifteen feet in height.

A few days since, a young Gentleman, lately arrived from abroad, having shewn some bank notes at a coffee-house, to some of his companions who frequent it in the outward characters and drefs of Gentlemen of fortune, was enticed by some of them to another house in the neighbourhood, where he was stripped of 1500l. at hazard, before the next morning.

The drawing room at St. James's was, yesterday, immensely crowded; several Ladies of the first distinction, waited some hours before they could get to their chairs, and equipages; the company in general were very brilliant; and to the honour of Spitalfields be it spoken, its manufactures were very greatly as well as most justly admired.

Last Saturday a pair of diamond shoe buckles, valued at 1300 guineas, were carried home by an eminent jeweller in the city to a young Lady of rank, which were worn yesterday at court, on occasion of her Majesty's birth-day.

By order of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Mansion house was illuminated yesterday evening with upwards of 400 glass lamps, in honour of her Majesty's birth-day.

Translation of a letter from General Paoli.

S I R,

YOU are, without doubt, acquainted with my true sentiments on the situation of our affairs. My character has not been that of a hero of romance, a Quixote, or an Amadis. There is nothing more real than the object I pursue; but if, instead of a real object, I pursue a chimera, I am deceived indeed; yet my error shall never cause me to desert the common cause. What are for the most part the objects of our pursuits, but dazzling chimeras, which have no other existence, than that, which our lively and deceived imagination lends them? Upon this principle, I will pursue my first plan; and if that liberty which I seek, is not to be found any where, I still shall account him my enemy, that will undertake to remove the delusion from my sight! Let me enjoy this dream, which, to me, seems so much like truth.

The offers that have been made me, are both injurious to me, and repugnant to that spirit of liberty, which circulates with my blood in my veins, and which shall circulate with it to the last drop. You little know the courage of the Corsicans, if you can believe they will ever submit to a foreign yoke. All the efforts of Genoa have proved ineffectual, against their valour and love of liberty; and shall we then submit to another power that comes to offer us its chains? The rocks that surround me, shall melt away, ere I will betray a cause which I hold in common with the lowest Corsican. No; I never will become the base destroyer of my country, after having been the generous defender of it. If any man was capable of enslaving me, it would be the Comte de Marbeuf; and the king his master could not have chosen a more enchanting man; but, you know, Sir, the price of liberty, like health, is only known when lost; they are the most precious enjoyments of life. Let the mean slaves of their masters wills fawn at their feet, and renounce the natural rights of humanity; as for me, I have learnt to be free; I know how to live so; and to die free, I would sacrifice ten lives if I had them. I have but one, but that shall not survive my liberty. Be assured, Sir, I shall ever be immovable. Gold loses its splendor, when offered as the price of liberty. Honours are only able to dazzle fools, if they are not to be obtained but by renouncing the privileges of human nature. What does it signify to me, that I am able to command a multitude of slaves, who shall come and humiliate themselves at my feet, if, in a quarter of an hour afterwards, I am forced, in my turn, to humble myself at the feet of another, one degree higher than myself? If I fall the victim of liberty I shall fall nobly, and teach others to sacrifice themselves to the common cause. Our love of liberty will subvert, even among the ruins of our country; it will be enlivened by fire, be born again of the ashes, and will grow, though in irons. Of one slaughtered hero will be produced a thousand; and as Tertullian said of the primitive martyrs of the church, Their blood will be fruitful, and heroes will never be wanting in Corfica.

The following extraordinary affair happened not far from Westminster bridge, about three Sundays past. A man dressed very genteelly, and of good deportment, in all appearance

a gentleman, went into one of the inns not far from there; and having called for something to drink, was shewn into a little room behind the bar, in which was the master of the house putting on a new suit of cloaths. The stranger seemed to admire them greatly, and often exclaimed, that he never saw any thing so well, nor of so beautiful a colour. The making he particularly noticed; and having laid the cut of the cloaths was excellent, he desired a direction to the tailor, who had displayed his art so meritoriously. The master of the house, not a little pleased at the gentleman's praise of his new suit, and probably imagining that his own shape contributed, not in a small degree to let them off, readily gave the gentleman a direction to the maker. Soon after this, the gentleman having finished his liquor, and the master of the house done dressing himself, they went out together; and a little way from the door separated to pursue their respective designs, the master of the house to church, the gentleman about business. When the master of the house was at church, and found that nobody of his acquaintance had been to enquire after his cloaths as the strange gentleman had been, he began to revolve in his mind that circumstance; and recollecting how delicious the gentleman expressed himself to have a suit made after the same manner, of the same cloth, and by the same hand, he began to be apprehensive he might obtain them on the same credit likewise. Thus strongly prepossessed, he quitted the church, before divine service was concluded, and hastened to his tailor to inform him of the occurrence, and to warn him against trusting any person with cloaths in his name, or on his account. While the master of the house was so employed, the gentleman returned to the inn, and complaining that he was not well, desired that he might have some wine made hot. The mistress of the house, imagining, from his raving so familiarly with her husband, and their going out together, that he was an intimate acquaintance of her husband, desired him to walk into the little room in which he was before. The proposal he readily accepted, and during the time the mistress of the house was preparing the liquor for his service, he found means to strip a bureau of all its contents, being plate of a considerable value, and with which he got clear off. The husband soon after came home, and acquainted his wife of the precaution he had been giving the tailor; for which, instead of the applause he expected for his care, he received the disagreeable account of the robbery.

Jan. 20. It was particularly remarked by several of those, who have constantly attended the Court for many years, that there were more lovely women at St. James's last Wednesday, than ever appeared in the ball room at one time, entirely owing to the benefit of inoculation; and to their not being squeezed up, as usual, in stiff stays.

Among many other magnificent dresses, the Imperial Ambassador made a most shining blaze; his Excellency's button-holes, as well as buttons, being all diamonds.

It is asserted, that the British exports to America have fallen short last year upwards of one hundred thousand pounds.

We hear that a plan for establishing a national militia in Scotland, is now in contemplation, and it is thought will be carried into speedy execution, it being now more necessary on account of the number of regular forces sent to America.

Monday night a Gentleman of fortune was taken at his lodgings in Petty France, Westminster, by a special warrant, on an indictment found against him for marrying two wives: He has given 3000l. bail for his appearance, to answer the same at the next sessions.

A certain witty Earl, the other day, when he congratulated a certain bishop on his advancement to a better See, said, "My Lord, you are the only authors who do not suffer by a translation."

The King of Poland, in his private hours with Mr. Wroughton, often burst into tears, saying, "Who would wish to be a King? I little thought, when I was in your country of England, that Crowns were made of thorns."

Jan. 23. A person, who has lately assumed the character of a man of fortune, and had the effrontery to introduce himself into the company of a young lady of family at the west end of the town, was on Saturday last kicked out of doors by the young lady's brother, it having been discovered he was formerly a common tharper in a neighbouring kingdom.

We are informed, that a proposal has been made by a considerable brewer, to pay 500l. per ann. to a celebrated gentleman for the use of his name, and whose beer is to be sold at three-pence per pot; from this scheme the brewer thinks he shall be a considerable gainer.

It is assured that Mr. Serjeant Glynn, the present truly worthy representative of Middlesex, having in part fulfilled his promise to the public, of "bringing the charge down to the hirers and hired," is now furnished with sufficient materials to fulfil his promise with respect to the former; in consequence of which he is determined that, notwithstanding their greatness, they shall not break the laws with impunity, any more than the unfortunate hirelings which they employed and seduced to break the most sacred laws of the community.

Jan. 24. The mother of the unfortunate Lawrence Balle, now under sentence of death in Newgate, on account of being concerned in the late riot at Brentford, is intirely gone out of her senses at Plaistow in Essex, on account of the unhappy affair; he always behaved to her as a dutiful son, and was chiefly instrumental in her support.

Jan. 26. The House of Commons sat till past three o'clock, yesterday morning, for the dispatch of business, which is the latest that has happened in the course of the present sessions.

By late letters from Maryland we are assured, that the merchants and traders of that province, have agreed to import no more goods of British manufacture, till there is a prospect of the unhappy disputes, at present subsisting between the mother country and the colonies, being settled.

Sunday the wife of a Mate of a West-India-man at Wapping, christened a female child, according to the directions of her husband, who is now at Jamaica, John-Wilkes-Glynn-Horne.

BOSTON, March 6.

We can with truth assert, that there have been born at the north part of this town, six pair of twins, five of which are male children, all within a stone's throw of each other, and are now alive and well.—If every stone's throw in America should produce the like effects, in a very little time we should have no need of a standing army to protect our rights.

We are told, that the affairs of these colonies were to be strictly canvassed in Parliament, and that every thing would be done for them which could reasonably be expected.

A letter from London says, "American affairs engage the attention of the public here, and truly they are in a critical situation. The late resolution of several of the colonies not to import any British manufactures, &c. make great impressions on the minds of people here, and perplex the Ministry, so that they are at a loss how to act—for as the stamp-act was calculated to execute itself, so the late one of taxation, mult drop, by the colonies not purchasing the articles taxed. A better way could not have been fallen upon, in the present

junction, to serve the liberties of America. I hope the different provinces will lay aside their little party affairs, firmly unite, and stand to their resolutions."

Letters from London mention, that the Halifax packet, which was sent home last summer with dispatches from Commodore Hood, is lying at Portsmouth fitted for sea, and ready to sail at an hour's warning; and is only detained till the Parliament has determined the American affairs; when the will sail with orders for General Gage, and the American Governors.

The same letters inform us, that it is more than probable, that the Earl of Chatham, and George Grenville, Esq; will be appointed Secretaries of State before the end of the holidays, as all the different branches of the Grenville family, are now firmly united. That if this arrangement should take place, it is not doubted, but a war will soon ensue; which will give great satisfaction to a noble Earl, as he will then most certainly, solely guide the reins of government.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

By the brig *Anne and Catharine*, Capt. James Cooper, from Leghorn, but last from the island of Sardinia, we have the following advices, viz. That during his stay in Leghorn, the Corsicans and the French had five engagements, in all which the Corsicans had gained the victory, that they had killed and taken prisoners ten or twelve hundred, among which was a French General. It was generally thought and expected there, that the Corsicans would entirely rout the French out of the island this winter. Mr. Henry Bambridge of this city had been sent by Sir John Dick, the English Consul at Leghorn, to Corsica, to take Paolo's portrait, which he had accordingly done, and it was sent for England before Capt. Cooper sailed from Leghorn, for which he was presented with 100 chequins. It is said at Leghorn, that an English frigate was certainly arrived at Corsica, with a present for General Paolo from the Court Ladies, who had drunk his health. An account also arrived, that a free exportation of corn was allowed out of Sardinia and Sicily to France, Spain and Portugal, and that they had the appearance of very fine crops there as well as throughout all Italy.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 6.

This evening Doctor JOHN MINSON GALT, of this city, was married to Miss JUDITH CRAIG, eldest daughter of Mr. ALEXANDER CRAIG. The mutual affection and similarity of disposition in this agreeable pair, afford the strongest assurance of their enjoying the highest felicity in the nuptial state.

On Friday the 31st of March died, at his house in King and Queen county, Mr. WILLIAM HUNT; he was possessed of the virtues of prudence and economy in the highest degree, having raised himself from a humble stem to a most opulent fortune, and the worshipful station of a vestryman in Stratton-Major parish, which place he filled with a dignity very uncommon for a man of his education. He observed the most regular discipline in his family, and was in every thing a laudable example."

WILLIAMSBURG, April 6, 1769.

THE works of some Gentlemen, who have endeavoured to point out the duty of a Magistrate in this colony, being out of print, and the laws having become very voluminous and intricate since their time, a short system relative to the office of a Justice of the Peace, it is thought, will be acceptable to the public. Two Gentlemen of the law in this city, are willing to engage in this useful undertaking, if they can by subscriptions be indemnified from those expences, which they must necessarily incur, in the publication of such a performance.

Subscriptions will be opened at both Printing-Offices, and thence it will be discovered, whether such a work is desired by the public or not.

The conditions are, that each person shall pay seven shillings and six-pence at the time of subscribing, and five shillings on the delivery of the book.

The volume will be printed in octavo, in a fair type, on good paper, and neatly bound in calf.

The Gentlemen concerned in this proposal, intend to delineate as plainly and explicitly as they can, the manner in which a Magistrate is to conduct himself in those branches which are likely to fall under his consideration.

The FORMS of PROCEEDING on each respective subject, will be drawn with perspicuity and exactness.

A general idea of evidence, requisite in each enquiry, will be communicated, with the authority on which it is grounded.

Proper extracts will be made from the Acts of Assembly where necessary, with suitable observations thereupon.

And as the office of Sheriff is connected with that of a Magistrate, incidental directions on that head will be thrown in.

The work will be ready for the press sometime in the ensuing winter, if the Gentlemen meet with proper encouragement from the public.

It is hoped that this undertaking will not be attributed to lucrative motives, but that its utility is the principal object.

NORFOLK, April 5, 1769.

WHEREAS it is not so convenient at present to answer the Mayor of our borough's superseas, as he calls it, as well as Mr. Hansford's letter in Mr. Purdie's last week's paper; I hope the public therefore will suspend their opinion of me, till the next week's paper, at which time both shall be fully answered.

JOSEPH CALVERT.

Cumberland county, April 1, 1769.

WHEREAS the partnership of Trents, Scott, Archer, and Robertson, is this day dissolved; all persons who have any demands against the said partnership are desired to apply for payment, and those who are indebted are requested to settle, and pay off their balances immediately to Mr. John Scott, who is empowered to collect the same.

TRENTS, SCOTT, and Co.

Cumberland county, April 1, 1769.

THE partnership of Trents, Scott, and Co. being dissolved, we inform those who were customers to the stores kept at Alexander Trent's and George Wright's, that we purpose to continue those stores, and that they are under the management of Mr. Daniel Bates and Mr. Richard Grump, by whom customers may be supplied as formerly; we therefore hope for the continuance of their favours.

ALEXANDER TRENT,
PETERFIELD TRENT.

INTEND shortly for Great-Britain.
ROBERT PAYNE.

ANY person who has drawn 100 acre lots in Col. BYRD'S lottery, numbers 760, 761, 766, 767, 768, will hear of a purchaser at the General Court by applying to the publisher of this paper.

GLOUCESTER, April 6, 1769.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah Livingston, under pretence of visiting her father and mother, who live in Worcester county, Maryland, has eloped from me, and taken her children with her, whom I am informed she intends to bind out as soon as she gets over the bay: This is therefore to forewarn all persons from receiving indentures of her for the said children, and from crediting her on my account from the date hereof.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON.

TAKEN up, in Essex, a bright bay horse about 14 hands high, with a black mane and tail, has several saddle spots, and is shod before. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

WILLIAM NUTT.

THE subscriber requests it as a favour, that those Gentlemen who are indebted to him for the GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be kind enough to discharge their accounts this ensuing General Court. And it is hoped that those who live in remote counties, will take the advantage of this opportunity to commission some of their friends to pay their respective balances, as the great expence attending this business makes it absolutely necessary that they should, for the future, be more punctual in their payments than they have hitherto been; which will much oblige

Their most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM RIND.

For SALE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Wednesday the 3d of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S door in Williamsburg,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, containing 490 acres; it is well watered and timbered, and conveniently situated, within half a mile of church, 3 miles from Noble's warehouses, and about the same distance from Jordan's Point, upon James river. Credit will be given till the 25th of next October, when the money must be paid to Mr. Charles Carter of Corstoman, who will attend at the day of sale. A good title and deeds will be made to the purchaser by the subscriber.

THOMAS PINCKARD.

NEABSCO furnace, March 23, 1769.

STRAYED away from Mount-Airy some time in October last, two mares belonging to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, Esq; The one a large roan, about 15 hands high, with black mane and tail, branded with the letters R B on the shoulder or buttock, and trots very well. The other is a small black, about 13 hands and an half high, with white feet, a good deal of white in her face, and a great many other remarkable small white spots on her body; her brand (if she had any) I cannot recollect. They went off from Mount-Airy together, and in a day or two afterwards, were seen near Rappahannock bridge, making up towards Prince William county, where they were bred. It is believed they were both with foal. Whoever takes up the said mares, and secures them so as they may be had again, or delivers the one or both to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, at Mount-Airy, or brings them to the Neabscos furnace, in Prince William county, shall receive a genteel reward, besides what the law allows, from

THOMAS LAWSON.

GLOUCESTER, March 5, 1769.

To be SOLD for ready money, on Monday the 10th of April, at Mr. JOHN ROOTES'S dwelling-house,

THIRTY-FIVE choice NEGROES.

sundry sorts of valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCKS of CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP and HORSES. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue till all are sold, and the money to be paid to the Trustees.

CORNELIUS CALVERT, Esq; Mayor of the borough of Norfolk. To all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and Headboroughs, within this colony and dominion of Virginia, greeting.

WHEREAS Joseph Calvert, Serjeant of the borough of Norfolk, did, on the 22d day of this present March, rashly make oath before me, that he had arrested Lewis Hansford, Gentleman, and that he the said Lewis had escaped from his custody; whereupon I inadvertently granted him an escape warrant, directed to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and Headboroughs, within this colony and dominion of Virginia, commanding them, and every of them, within their respective precincts, to retake the said Lewis. And whereas I am well assured, of my own personal knowledge, that the said Lewis did not hide from, or avoid, the said Joseph, or any lawful process of any court or magistrate, within this colony; but on the contrary, that so soon as the said Lewis knew that the said Joseph had procured the said warrant, he the said Lewis immediately sent to declare to the said Joseph that he had not the least intention of escaping, but still deemed himself in custody of the said Joseph, and was ready to give him any security he should require, for his appearance at the next court, agree-

able to the said writ, which declaration was made, and proper security offered before me, but refused by the said Joseph. And whereas Robert Taylor has made oath before me, that he the said Robert, in behalf of the said Lewis, tendered unto the said Joseph, and also unto Christopher Calvert the plaintiff, in the suit upon which the said Lewis was said to have been arrested, the full debt and costs, or the full amount of the damages laid in the said writ, yet both were refused by him the said Joseph, and also by him the said Christopher. And whereas also, such warrant cannot legally issue, but where a prisoner escapes from gaol, which the said Joseph, nor any other person, has charged the said Lewis with:

These are therefore to command you, and every of you, within your respective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, that you take notice, that the said escape warrant against the said Lewis Hansford, Gentleman, is HEREBY SUPERSEDED, the same having been, as I have reason to believe, fraudulently and maliciously obtained, with an intention to injure and oppress him the said Lewis, and also contrary to the laws of this colony.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1769.

CORNELIUS CALVERT.

CORNELIUS CALVERT, Esq; Mayor of the borough of Norfolk, to the Serjeant of said borough, greeting.

YOU are hereby commanded to make publication of the annexed superseas forthwith; and hereof you are by no means to fail, as you shall answer the contrary at your peril.

GIVEN under my hand at Norfolk borough aforesaid, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1769.

CORNELIUS CALVERT.

ON the 22d day of March, about 11 o'clock, JOSEPH CALVERT came to my house, and after some time, told me he had a writ for me. I answered very well; let me see it; hereupon he searched among his papers some time without finding it; while he searched for the writ, I stepped out of the room where he was, into another adjoining, leaving a Gentleman in the room with him. In about ten minutes I returned to look for the officer, but he was gone; nor did I hear any thing further until an hour after, when I was informed he had made oath before the Mayor that I had escaped from his custody, and had procured an escape warrant against me. Soon as I received this information, I requested the Mayor to give me a more particular account; and upon my giving him the circumstances of the matter, he himself readily offered to be security for my appearance, and immediately went in person to the Serjeant, assured him I had not the least thought or intention to escape, and that he himself would be my bail, and ordered him, the Serjeant, to forbear making any use of the said warrant. He then required the Mayor to give bond with me, which bond was written, executed and presented to him, the Serjeant, by a Gentleman, before witnesses. This he refused accepting. Finding now that his whole intention was to endeavour to expose and oppress me, I sent a Gentleman to tender him the damages laid in the writ, and the costs. This he also refused. I then sent to the plaintiff with the same success, who acknowledged that the (supposed) debt did not exceed five or six pounds. Hereupon I consulted a Gentleman of the law, who advised me that such a warrant could only be obtained against a person escaped from prison, and that if I had escaped from the Serjeant, his business was to make pursuit. Thus informed, I laid the whole state of the matter before the Mayor, and required a superseas of his warrant, which he accordingly granted. When the late animosities and disturbances of this borough, are called to mind, no candid, no unprejudiced person, can be at a loss to account for the above proceedings, or to attribute them to their proper motives. I will only add, that my presence at Williamsburg at the ensuing General Court, will by no means be agreeable to the said Serjeant; it cannot therefore be wondered, that he should do every thing in his power to prevent it. I hope, however, this narrative, and the above superseas, will satisfy the public how far I deserve to be advertised as an escaped prisoner.

LEWIS HANSFORD.

NORFOLK, March 23, 1769.

NORFOLK BOROUGH, &c. CORNELIUS CALVERT, Esq; Mayor, and one of the Judges of the Court of the said Borough. To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Constables, and Headboroughs, within his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, Greeting. Whereas Lewis Hansford, of the said Borough, was lately a Prisoner in Custody of the Serjeant of the said Borough, at the Suit of Christopher Calvert for Twenty Pounds. Forasmuch as it has been duly proved before me that the said Lewis Hansford is escaped and going at large, therefore in his Majesty's Name, I command you and every of you in your respective Counties, Towns, and Precincts, to seize and retake the said Lewis Hansford, and him to convey to Prison, where Debtors are usually kept in the County or Borough where he shall be retaken, and delivered to the Keeper thereof, together with this Warrant. And I charge and command you the Sheriff or Keeper of the said Prison, to receive into your Gaol and Custody the Body of the said Lewis Hansford, and him there safely to keep, until he shall have made full Satisfaction, or be discharged by due Course of Law. Given under my Hand this 22d Day of March, 1769.

CORNELIUS CALVERT.

TAKEN up, in Stafford county, near Aquia warehouse, four black cattle, viz. one brindled steer about four years old, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, and an underknee in the right. A red pied steer, age and mark of the former; and two brown heifers, the one three, and the other four years old, marked as before. They are posted, and appraised to 5l. 5s.

JOHN SILVEY.

LEEDS town, March 20, 1769.

I INTEND for GREAT-BRITAIN
fool. ARTHUR MAXWELL.

FEBRUARY 13, 1769.

FOUR regular bred Workmen, two to the House Joiner's business, one to the Cabinet, and one to the House, Chair, and Table work, will meet with such encouragement as their merit deserves, by applying immediately, and being subservient, to the subscriber, in the upper end of Charles City county.

MAURICE EVINGTON.

N. B. If they find themselves tools, it will be the more agreeable.

ESSEX county, JAN. 28, 1769.

Four Negro Carpenters,

belonging to the estate of Col. JOHN LEE, deceased, to be hired early in April next. For terms apply to

JOHN LEE.

TAKEN up, in Amelia county, on Little Nottoway river, a sorrel mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, branded on the off buttock with a stirrup iron, roached mane and bobbed tail.

JAMES HINES.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, a grey mare about 5 years old, 4 feet 3 inches high, a natural pacer, branded on the off shoulder 11. Posted, and appraised to 51.

ABRAHAM MUSICK.

TAKEN up, in Prince William, a dark bay gelding, with his left ear cropped, and branded on the near buttock I P, about 13 hands high. Posted, and appraised to 71.

HENRY LEE.

TAKEN up on Beaverdam creek, in Louisa county, a small black gelding, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high; has a short tail, a few white hairs in his face, and branded on the off buttock with a cross. Posted, and appraised to 41.

JOHN FORSIE, jun.

TAKEN up, at the plantation of Elizabeth Ford, in Hanover county, a brindled bull, now about 6 years old, marked with a half crop, and an underkeel in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, has been some years near and about the plantation. Posted, and appraised to 11. 10s.

JOHN FORD.

TAKEN up on Morgan's Mill creek, in Bedford county, an iron grey mare, and a mare colt, 2 years old; the old mare is branded on the near buttock P, and on the near shoulder W with a dash under it; and has been at my plantation 3 or 4 years. The young mare is neither docked nor branded. They are posted, and appraised to 31. 10s.

JOHN TALBOT.

TAKEN up, in Prince William county, a sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, has a small blaze in his face; he is branded on the near buttock thus 8, and had a bell on marked I R. Posted, and appraised to 61.

JOHN OREAR.

TAKEN up, in Prince William county, near the old court-house, a middle sized grey mare, with a sprig tail and hanging mane, and very much flea bitten; branded on the near buttock 5, and on the near shoulder 5. Posted, and appraised to 21.

WILLIAM MOOR.

TAKEN up, in Halifax county, on Mayo creek, a dark bay horse about 12 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, with a small bell on; he has some saddle spots, a small white spot on the near side of the under jaw, and branded on the near shoulder I B. Also a dark bay horse about 8 years old, with a small bell on, about 4 feet 7 inches high, a blaze down his face, a natural pacer, and branded on the near buttock I G. They are posted and appraised, the former to 51. 10s. and the latter to 61.

JOHN SULLINS.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Charles City county, on the 17th day of last August, a Virginia born Negro man named DUBLIN, about 35 years old; he is a large fellow, has a grim look, a scar over one eyebrow, and one hand much drawn up with a burn when young, though he has good use of it, has lost the nail of his right great toe, and was clothed as usual. I have heard of him several times in Hanover and Henrico counties. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any person that will deliver him to me, at Capt. William Acritt's, in Charles City. tf.

MOSES FONTAINE.

N. B. He has been outwaded since he run away.

To be SOLD on the second Thursday in April next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on reasonable credit,

THREE Thousand acres of exceeding rich level LAND, in Frederick county, in Virginia, about 15 miles from Winchester, and convenient to several merchant mills, where there is a high price given for wheat. The said land will be laid off in such lots as may best suit the purchasers.

LEWIS BURWELL.

I INTEND to leave the colony soon.

JOHN BURTON.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday the 3d of May next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, lying in Lunenburg county; it is well improved with a choice ORCHARD, and some good HOUSES; is well watered with fine springs, good timber, lies well, and is a fine place for a STOCK, as may be seen by the CATTLE, HOGS, &c. now on the place. Great part of the land is of a good soil for TOBACCO and WHEAT, and produces very good when the weather is seasonable. One third of the money to be paid on the 2d Thursday in December or January next, as will best suit the purchaser, at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up; another third in December, 1770; and the other third the December following. All persons are desired to meet by 12 o'clock, that do not see the land before that day, for the sale will begin by three; and no private sale will be made before that day, so that the highest bidder will be sure of the land. Bond and good security must be given to

t.d.f. EDWARD THWEATT.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Loudoun county, from James Whaley, overseer, on last Easter Monday, a Negro Man slave, by some called Tom Salter, of a middle size, and well made for strength, about 38 years old, he has bad teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloaths; but his common working dress, was a brown cotton; he managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. Robert Downman, at a plantation of mine on Morattico creek, in Richmond county, where he always lived until lately; he is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to Charles Carter, Esq; in Hanover county, at or near South Wales, where he has a wife named Sebra, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at Morattico. Whoever will deliver him to me, in Prince William county, shall receive the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that I may get him again, Five Pounds; and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, Twenty Pounds current money reward, paid by

HENRY LEE.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND, lately belonging to Col. JOHN FAY; one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of Hardware river, a branch of James river, in the county of Albemarle; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of Willis's river, in the county of Buckingham. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels; but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents, or in separate parcels, according to the first surveys.

HENRY FRY,

JOHN SCOTT,

JOHN NICHOLAS.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Neabsco Iron-works, in Virginia, on or about the 10th of October last, a country born Negro man slave named BILLIE, the property of the Honourable John Taylor, Esq; he is about 30 years of age, very black, well made, 5 feet 8 inches high, puts on a four look when taxed with any thing amiss: He had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, black cotton velvet jacket, and sundry other sorts of cloaths, besides shoes and stockings of various kinds: He is by trade a ship carpenter, and is such a proficient in that business as not only to repair, but to build all sorts of small craft. The day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto fellow named SCPIO, the property of Mr. John M. Millan, of Prince William county, in Virginia, of much the same age and size as himself. They crossed Potomack river together, in a schooner's boat, to the Maryland shore, where they left her, and have, from that time, kept themselves undiscovered. As Billie was some time last summer brought from Carolina (to which place, under the sanction of a forged pass, he had travelled as a freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some ship builders to the northward, that he will endeavour to get on board some craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to some place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings one, or both, to the subscriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, manager of Col. Taylor's mine-bank, in Baltimore county, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a reward of 51. if taken forty miles from home, or the above reward, if at a greater distance, from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from

THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. Billie plays on the violin.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of Warwick, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber of Blunt Point.

J. ROSCOW.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the Double Top Mountain in Culpeper county, late the property of Mr. John Rootes in Gloucester county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. Roger Dixon, in Fredericksburg, who is empowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if desired.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any six of them, towards building a new church in the town of Fredericksburg, and in the purchase of an organ for the said church.

1 Prize of	£. 500	is	500
2	250	each	500
4	100		400
8	50		400
8	25		200
10	10		100
180	5		900

213 Prizes. - - - - - 3000

2787 Blanks.

3000 Tickets, at 20s. each, - - 3000

£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - 450

The said LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of JUNE next (being the first day of the Fredericksburg fair) at the town-house, under the direction of Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joseph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Washington, Louis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates, and Francis Thornton, Gentlemen, or any six or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the said managers.

The money is to be deposited with a Treasurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Those who cannot attend the fair, are requested to send their tickets by some friend, that the prizes may be distributed as soon as possible.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot springs in Augusta county.

1 Prize of	1000	is	£. 1000
2	500	each	1000
4	250		1000
5	100		500
50	50		2500

62 Prizes. £. 6000

5938 Blanks.

6000 Tickets at 20s. - - - - - £. 6000

15 per cent. to be deducted from the Prizes.

The said LOTTERY will be drawn at Fredericksburg, under the direction and management of Messrs. Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell, and John Glassell, of whom tickets may be had.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 lots of LAND, in the town of Hanover, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than £. 20, which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	lots	value	rent.
Inspection at Page's, 5 lots, } at 12 years purchase, - }	-	£. 840	70
Do. Crutchfield's, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 - - }	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. Anthony Hay's in Williamsburg, as soon as the tickets are disposed of. Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry interest from that time. Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and Jerman Baker, Esqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3/ the First Week, and 2/ each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.